


Revised

Rewards.

\$25 REWARD

 WILL BE PAID for the apprehension and delivery of my boy SOLOMON, or his confinement in any jail so that I can get him. He left my premises near White Hall on Tuesday morning last. Solomon is about 27 years old, dark complexion, has thick lips, looks as though he had

taliking; has a scar on the left hand, between the thumb and fore finger, has a full head of hair, is about five feet, 10 or 11 inches high. It is possible that the said boy will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

May 29th, 1860

\$75 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, three negro men, viz: JACK, JESS and JOE.

JACK left on the first of March last; he is black, rather hump shouldered, and has large eye balls, low built. When he left he was colored, is very well built, and is chunky. When he left he had a mustache, wore blue clothes, carrying with him some dollars.

years old. I bought him in Richmond, Va. about 25 or 26 years ago. He has some education and can read.

JOE is slim built and straight, very tall, of a light complexion, has a scar on one or both feet, occasioned by cuts from an axe; wore off a brown yarn coat with black velvet collar. He is about 23 or 24 years old. The two latter, Joe and LOTT, are about 25 years of age, may insist.

They are probably trying to pass themselves off as free, or some white person may be assisting them off.

I will give a reward of \$75 for their delivery to me at Clinton, or for their confinement in any jail so that I can get them; or \$25 for either of them.

LOTT RICH.

Clinton, N. C., May 17th, 1860.

216-11-39-31

\$1,000 REWARD.

X THE ABOVE REWARD will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine in any Jail so that I get them, my two negroes, SUT & LEWIS, who ran away in 1880, from Clark & Sumner, near Georgetown, S. C., or \$1,000 for either. SUT is about 27 years old, measures 6 feet high—very black and very likely, and will weigh about 180 pounds. LEWIS is just such another negro as Sut, except that he is not so black, and has lost a part of the forefinger of his left hand by a Straw-Cutter.


X This offer good until the 1st day of September, 1880.

HENRY S. CLARK,
Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C.

Feb. 27, 1880

Feb. 27, 1860. 27-0M

\$25 REWARD.

 **RANAWAY** from the subscriber's plantation, last June, his negro boy **PETER**. Said Peter is a dark negro, about 18 to 20 years old, 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably stout made,—is a Cooper by trade. Supposed to be lurking about Long Creek, Lower Black River or Upper Black River Districts. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County.

JAMES P. MOORE.
January 12th, 1860. 20-4f.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.

BEAUFORT, N. C.
PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT is now open for the reception of visitors. The House is located in the most eligible and pleasant situation for a Summer Resort in Eastern North Carolina, being immediately in front of the inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, and has not the least obstacle to obscure the view either of "Old Ocean," Core Sound, Bogue Sound, or the Town of Beaufort.

As fine **FISHING GROUND** as the Harbor affords is immediately in front of colorades which surround the Southern and Western portion of the building, affording to the boarders the opportunity of angling without exposure to the sun,

The beautiful and varied views, presented to the visitor from this location, are alone worth a trial of this establishment. The object of the proprietors has been to render this the most attractive resort North or South—nature and climate having been most bountiful to this favored spot, leaving but little to art to improve.

The proprietors have been added to the establishment

BATHING HOUSES,

sufficiently large to swim in, and so situated that baths can be taken at any hour, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, who wish to indulge in this pleasant and healthy

We have a STEAMBOAT that will always be in readiness to convey passengers from Morehead City, the terminus of the A. & N. C. Railroad, to the Atlantic City, making also daily excursions about the Harbor.

A good Band of Music has been secured for the season.

PENDER & PAGE, Proprietors.
T. A. GRANGER, Superintendent.
May 17th, 1860. 38-418

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| WM. CARTER, | S. S. CARTER. |
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DAVID N. CARTER, JOHN Q. A. CARTER.
UNITED WE STAND!
WM. CARTER & SONS
HAVE ESTABLISHED the first permanent BOOT AND SHOE, SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY in Chatham County, for wholesale, where may be had at short notice, at any time, a full assortment of the above named articles, all of which are principally made of their own make of Leather, and of Southern hides. We hope this will have unlimited attention from our friends, even against the Harper's Ferry affair. Nothing shall be lacking to make the best of the business.
Our NEGRO BROGANS are purchased in North Carolina.

lina, and as we make the Leather, we can sell on terms to compare with any.

All orders from a distance shall have due attention. All kinds of county produce, raw Hides, Tallow, &c., taken in exchange at cash prices.

Messrs. T. C. & B. G. WORTH, sole agents at Wilmington, N. C., and G. W. WILLIAMS & CO., at Fayetteville, N. C. for the sale of our *Negro Brogan*, &c.

Address, WM. CARTER & SONS, Goldston, N. C.
168-1w-30-3m

March 22, 1860.

JONES' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel property was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage.

AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 163-1m-30-1y

NORTH CAROLINA INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the right to manu-

Continued from page 10. Onslow, Wyches, Kenansville, Duplin and Brunswick, takes this method of informing the citizens that he has now, and intends keeping constantly on hand a good stock of the above named Ploughs at the following places: In Wilmington at Messrs. Alderman & Bettencourt's and at David J. Greer's Lamp Store, No. 46 Market street; in Onslow at Jacksonville, and at Mr. Southerland's Store at Richland; in Duplin at Kenansville and Duplin Road.

The original pattern which was used for the several apertures has been recommended, and the few slight objections pointed out have been removed. These Ploughs are now confidently offered to the public as one of the best farming utensils ever invented, without exception.

All cash orders promptly attended to.

J. C. MALLARD.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., April 12th, 1860. 33-2m

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
823 Chestnut Street (opposite Girard House),
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS—FINE WATCHES.
PATEK, PHILIPPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series
all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.

**Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss WATCHES,**

DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine
their **NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT**, a visit en-
tailing no obligation to purchase.
* * * Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 22. 67-ly

Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c., all made upon
sale and retail, by
Feb. 16.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " Dry assorted;
10 " " Spanish Brown;
6 " " Venetian Red;
6 " " Yellow Ochre;

8 Linsced Oil;
 5 " Lard Oil;
 2 " Best Sperm Oil;
 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
 200 " " Yellow, in oil and dry. For sale
 wholesale and retail, by
 Oct. 2-5-1f
W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

remove several bridges, one of which was from over the Creek known as Tic Creek, and one over Bear Creek. We also learn that the Gulf Mill sustained some little damage from the overflow, and that they had to suspend operations for a few days.

Fayetteville Courier.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 65 cts. per quarter.

Europe.

At present the pressing and immediate interest connected with European affairs concentrates upon and around the movements of Garibaldi, the great Italian filibuster, who recently sailed from Genoa with two thousand men and landed at, or near Marsala, on the West Coast of the Island of Sicily, his intention being to arouse and concentrate the elements of opposition to the Neapolitan Government, his small force being the nucleus, around which the revolted Sicilians are expected to gather.

This movement of Garibaldi can hardly have been made without the knowledge, consent, and approbation of the King of Sardinia and the Emperor of France, and is but another step in the direction of what has been so ardently proclaimed and advocated, to wit:—Italian unity and nationality under the rule of Victor Emanuel, said Victor Emanuel being virtually under the control of Louis Napoleon.

This is no doubt the true state of the case, but although Garibaldi is compelled to act under these auspices to promote the cause he has at heart, we may fairly doubt whether he reposes implicit confidence in the good faith of the French Emperor or the Italian King. He would perhaps have no disposition to treat with England or any other power that could guarantee the non-intervention of Austria. Indeed, some of the French journals seem to believe that there is some design of placing Sicily under the protection of Great Britain, should its separation from the Kingdom of Naples be effected. They say that the efforts as well as the machinations of England point to a position for the Sicilians similar to that held by the Ionians, "protection" meaning government—supremacy.

But it is evident that if the movement in Sicily be successful, it will extend to the continental possessions of the Neapolitan Monarchy, and the whole fabric of the Bourbon power in Italy be swept away. Will Austria remain quiet. Can she do so while witnessing movements that deprive her of all her allies at the South and increase the peril of her own remaining possessions in Italy. If Austria interferes, France will also do so, and we may then see the "beginning of the end."

Few can seriously be brought to believe that the short and inconclusive campaign of last year settled the difficulties or removed the threatening aspects of affairs in Italy and Germany, nor can the mere talk of friendship and alliance and commercial treaties between England and France mislead any person as to the real ticklish state of feeling existing in both countries in regard to the continued preservation of peace between them.

But to return to Sicily; situated as it is, at the toe of the Italian boot, the most southerly of the large islands in the Mediterranean, fertile in soil, exceeding the State of Massachusetts in area and population by about fifty per cent., its importance to any great maritime power could hardly be overrated. To any other power it would be less valuable in a political point of view. In the hands of Sardinia it would be virtually under the control of France, and facilitate the realization of the dream of French ambition, that is to make of the Mediterranean a "French Lake." It is, therefore, plain that England jealously must be easily aroused.

The Pope, naturally enough, does not relish the cool appropriation of several of his Provinces by Victor Emanuel, and has not yet in any way given up the idea of the re-conquest of these provinces. Spain and Austria cannot see the head of their religion overthrown by the forces of Sardinia, and we may, therefore, look for their appearance on the scene, which will present the strange spectacle of a catholic monarch fighting to withhold from the Pope possessions which have belonged to the See of Rome before the family of Savoy had ever appeared on the south side of the Alps.

Upon the whole, there is every chance for a row somewhere or all around, and the biggest sort of a row at that.

Strange.—The public meetings held in the State of South Carolina all seemed to approve the course of the delegates of that state in the Charleston Convention, all of whom withdrew, with two exceptions. Well, last Wednesday a new State Convention was called and met at Columbia and appointed delegates to the Richmond Convention, and strangely enough not a single member of the old delegation was re-appointed; not one; but Barnwell Rhett and other gentlemen of the extreme school of politicians were appointed in their stead. This resulted in a good deal of feeling. The test vote was between the more moderate and the more extreme men was that between Mr. Rhett and Mr. Hayne, for the post of delegate at large. Mr. Rhett, ultra, having received 84 votes, and Mr. Hayne, moderate, 67 votes. Mr. Theo. D. Barker resigned his position as Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee. Mr. Gaillard, of Columbia, editor of the *South Carolinian*, one of the former delegates, withdrew his name. Dr. Wallace, a delegate, retired from the Convention.

The delegates from the State at large are Mr. Rhett, Mr. Garlington, Mr. Burt and Mr. Middleton. The delegates from our adjoining district, that represented by General McQueen, are Wm. S. Mullins and J. A. Dargan.

Discussion.

Last evening, T. W. Brown, Jr., Esq., sub-elect of the Democratic party, and A. M. Waddell, Esq., sub-elect of the Opposition party, met at the Court House for the discussion of the questions pending between the parties. The attendance was a highly respectable one. Circumstances prevented our being present. We learn that Mr. Brown led off with a really strong argument upon the question of *ad valorem*, the understood ground for which the discussion took place, and that Mr. Waddell, in reply, met few or none of the arguments brought forward by Mr. Brown, but made a rallying *ad captivum* speech to the opposition, eulogizing Bell and Everett, etc., etc.

A friend who was present has promised us a report, until the appearance of which we suspend comment, as both the gentlemen are respected personal friends.

The Japanese.

These pig-eyed and suspicious orientals, among whom spying is a system and suspicion a rule, don't quite understand the fuss made over them. They think there must be something wrong or hidden about it, it is so different from what they have been used to at home. Perhaps they are half inclined to take it in earnest and believe that the "barbarians" of the United States are actually struck with admiration for the transcendent grandeur, beauty, talents, power and civilization of the Empire of Nippon. At any rate they are said to exhibit considerable indications of a tendency to get too big in their breeches, big and baggy as these last named garments are.

The Niagara was hurried off to sea before some of the fixings about her propeller shaft had been properly adjusted, and the result was that she commenced leaking, and had to return to New York to have the defect attended to. The yellow men are quite put out—take it for granted that it is a scheme to detain their precious persons in the country, and so forth.

They have been spoiled. Their self-conceit has been puffed up to an immense extent, and instead of feeling honored by the attentions of our authorities, they actually think that they confer the honor. They hardly know that they are merely shows—curiosities whose "run" is nearly over—they themselves nearly played out, and soon to give way to Heenan, the Prince of Wales or the Great Eastern. Let them rip.

Protection not intervention.

The General Government is established and maintained for certain purposes—among these purposes is the protection of persons and the rights of persons in property, wherever or whenever such persons or property are beyond the limits or the jurisdiction of a sovereign State, as for instance in the Territories or on the high seas.

Protection to persons, and to the rights of persons in property in such cases, being a right and the duty of the Federal Government, one of the ends for which it was established, one of the things for the doing of which we pay heavy taxes, it has no right to refuse this protection to any species of property recognized by its principles—the States, of whom it is the agent, and who pay it well for the agency, North Carolina as well as Massachusetts.

The Federal Government cannot impair or destroy the right of any citizen of the United States to the enjoyment of his property in any of the Territories. If it puts him beyond the pale of the law, if it refuses him adequate protection, it fails in discharging one of the duties devolving upon it—it fails in carrying out one of the ends for which it was created.

Congress may and does establish local municipal organizations in certain portions of the public domain, and the only proper and legitimate end to be attained by the establishment of such organizations is the more full and efficient protection of persons and of the rights of persons in property. The local, temporary and provisional organization, known as a Territorial Government, is simply a convenient instrumentality for the discharge of the duty devolving upon the Federal Government. That duty is, as before said, the protection of persons and the rights of persons in property outside of the territorial limits of a sovereign State. To refuse this protection, a protection adequate to the end in view, would be to impair, if not to destroy, the right to the full enjoyment of any kind of property. It would be a discrimination, an intervention against such property, and it is idle to say that measure of protection that is given to any or all other descriptions of property. The statute books of all nations and people show that different kinds of property require different kinds of legislation for their protection. A dwelling house is a subject of arson, but a mill-pond is not. Such things will readily suggest themselves to any person taking the trouble to think about it.

Neither the General Government, then, nor any other power has any right of interference or intervention with the institution of slavery in the Territories—it has no right to do anything for the introduction of that species of property—neither has it a right to do anything for its exclusion. Its duty is discharged when it extends adequate protection to persons and to the rights of persons in property in the Territories, and not until then, and it cannot free itself from this obligation by delegating the duty of protection to any local organization. It can only delegate the duty of protection—it cannot divest itself of the obligation.

It has no power of destruction or unfriendly legislation, and can delegate no such power. It cannot delegate the right to destroy or impair. The only object of its institution was protection to constitutional rights. The fourth resolution of the series passed by the Senate of the United States enunciates distinctly this principle. This resolution was incorporated into the platform adopted by the State Convention of North Carolina. There the Convention stopped, leaving for further legislative consideration to indicate the proper mode and manner in which the enjoyment of such rights should be secured. We believe with Hon. C. C. Clay that "to admit the right and yet assert the power in a territorial government to prevent its enjoyment, is to deny that the Southern people are entitled to the protection of their common Federal Government."

We have from Hon. L. O. B. Branch, a copy of a letter addressed to his constituents, upon the political topics of the day. We hardly know the precise position which Mr. Branch occupies, but from a cursory perusal of his letter we are inclined to the opinion that he favors the nomination of Mr. Douglas at Baltimore; not indeed that he says so, but he mixes non-intervention, which is sound doctrine, with "Squatter Sovereignty," which is unsound doctrine, in rather a strange way—at least rather strange to our dull apprehensions.

But we will give this letter a careful reading as it is due to the gravity of the subjects discussed, and to the respect and friendship which we entertain for its author.

"DAILY ROUGH NOTES."—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Robinson has purchased the materials formerly used in publishing the *Newbern Gazette*, and will remove them at once to Goldsboro', where he will resume the publication of the "Daily Rough Notes." We are happy to know that Mr. Robinson has thus made an arrangement by which the publication of the "Rough Notes" will be under his own control, and placed beyond the reach of outside contingencies. The "Notes," during the short time of their circulation secured an enviable credit, which will be increased the longer their issue is continued.

The New York *Day-Book* objects to our charging its course with ultraism. Now, we will say this, that as a general thing we have cordially agreed with the course taken and the positions assumed by the *Day-Book*. What we did object to was its tone of fault-finding with the delegates of those States of the South, whose ideas of duty did not impel them to withdraw from the National Convention at Charleston. We do say that the *Day-Book* may be satisfied that North Carolina and Virginia, and Tennessee, hardly require outside teachings to arouse them to a sense of what is due to themselves.

THUNDER.—About twelve o'clock last night, a tremendous clap of thunder woke us as though Gabriel had blown his trumpet. It was so sharp that we thought some building within a few feet had been struck. We have not heard of any accident, however, and this morning we met a gentleman living not a square off, who did not hear anything of it!

The amount of rain that fell during the night must have been immense.

THE MEETING IN ROBESON.—We would call attention to the proceedings of the Democratic meeting recently held in Robeson county. We do this more especially because a mistaken impression might arise from a cursory perusal of the closing portion of these proceedings. On examination, it will be seen that the resolutions, including that in reference to Mr. Douglas, were simply "read before the Convention" by the chairman, but not passed. They formed no part of the report of the committee, upon which the meeting acted.

A Moderate Candidate.—"I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." "I have always hated slavery, I think, as much as any Abolitionist."—A. LINCOLN.

We think that anybody who doubted the perfect blackness of Lincoln's Republicanism, need no longer doubt. He has all the ultraism of Seward without his sense, education or administrative talent.

For the Journal. Mr. Editor: I don't hear that Everett is selling. I reckon the Baltimore Convention cracked it on the *Day-Book*, and have no more soft solder. "GOOD."

Democratic Meeting Last Night.

Last evening a meeting of the Democrats of the town of Wilmington was held in the Court House, the object being the appointment of delegates to the County Convention to be held here on the 12th instant.

Besides the immediate business before the meeting, some consideration was bestowed upon the issues now pending before the country and agitating the Democratic party. The resolutions passed will show the action of the meeting. That action distinctly repudiates squatter sovereignty. It follows the action of the State Convention in enunciating a principle without going farther and pointing to the substantive action which the circumstances of the case may hereafter demand.

The following extracts from the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the now celebrated *Dred Scott* case, will be found applicable to the present position of facts and opinions in reference to the rights of persons in property in the territories of the United States.

The Court asserts that "the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution" and that "no tribunal, acting under the authority of the United States, whether it be legislative, executive, or judicial, has a right to draw a distinction or to deny to it the benefit of the provisions and guarantees which have been provided for the protection of private property," and if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the power of the Federal Government, it could not authorize a territorial government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government established by its authority, to violate the provisions of the constitution. "The only power conferred, is the power, coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights."—*Daily Journal*, 1st inst.

Theodore Parker, of Boston, the noted abolition preacher, who recently died in Florence, Italy, was sixty years of age—a man of ability, but like most abolitionists, perhaps originally an impostor, he ended by becoming the dupe of his own wild theories.

"Abe Lincoln" besides being an honest man, is somewhat of a religious man, since his wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and Abe himself never says anything nearer swearing than an emphatic "damn him!" launched against the object of his wrath.

ACCEPTS.—It is stated that Mr. Everett accepts the nomination for the Vice Presidency. We confess that we did not think he would. However, it makes but little difference about the position selected to be beaten in.

NOT DEAD.—Dr. B. Brown Williams, the Psycologist, says in the Richmond Dispatch that he is not dead reported.

Of course the Doctor ought to know, or if he don't, who does? But the question is—Has he not been dead?

Queen Victoria is 42 years old, or was so this day week.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of five per cent. See notice.

REINS OF ROMAN LONDON.—In digging the foundation of St. Martin's Church at Ludgate, in digging for Goldsmith's Hall, in digging the foundations of the new houses, the digging men have been within Roman boundaries, when it is deep discoveries are made. Under the Royal Exchange, a wall was discovered, which was proved to be a wall of a Roman building, which was built by the Emperor Constantine. When the Excise office was pulled down, six years ago, a beautiful mosaic pavement was discovered. In the middle of the street, between Bishopsgate street and Broad street, a beautiful mosaic pavement was discovered. In the middle of the street, between Bishopsgate street and Broad street, a beautiful mosaic pavement was discovered.

It was in the reign of Henry VI. of England, and of James I. of Scotland, that the illustrious Percy, Earl of Northumberland, made a vow, and swore a great oath, that he would never marry a woman who was not a virgin. He kept his oath for three years, and then he married a woman who was not a virgin. He kept his oath for three years, and then he married a woman who was not a virgin.

The handiwork of the tessellated pavements that have been found lay buried nine feet under the flag stones before the dissection of the East India House. The central part of it, representing Bacchus on the Panther, is preserved in the library of the East India House. A superb mosaic pavement was discovered in the excavations made in the East India House. The central part of it, representing Bacchus on the Panther, is preserved in the library of the East India House.

Mr. Greeley's Letter.—The following is said to be a correct copy of Mr. Greeley's letter to Mr. Seward, which is so much talked about just now:

To the Hon. William H. Seward: Sir, I desire to say to you that the firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley is from this day dissolved, by the withdrawal of the junior member of the firm.

When I edited the *Jeffersonian*, at Albany, you and your friends acknowledged the effect of my labors in your cause, in elevating you to the office of Governor and United States Senator. For my labors in sustaining you I only received ten dollars a week to support my wife and child.

When the Governor of this State with great justice to you, and to the people, removed you from the office of Governor, you had full control of the federal patronage in this State, and I received no consideration at your hands. When General Taylor was elected President, you also had the principal disposition of the federal patronage, and in connection with Mr. Weed, you made Hugh Maxwell Collector of this port, a man who was never admitted to the confidence of the Whig party.

Instead of rewarding men who had faithfully adhered to Henry Clay and to you, such men as Zebulon R. Montgomery, and others, were appointed to the office of the Port; David A. Booke was made Naval Officer; William V. Brady, Postmaster; William H. Leroy, Navy Agent; Hiram Fuller, Naval Storekeeper; John Young Sub-Treasurer, and a man was selected for United States Marshal whom you know I cannot name.

You also had the principal disposition of the federal patronage in starting the Galway line of steam packets to benefit Ireland and yourself, no offer was made me of assistance or place.

Subsequently, it was understood by my friends that I should be the candidate of our party for Governor, and you were given; but, instead of supporting me, you and your friends nominated that trimmer and little-william Raymond for Lieutenant Governor, who was of no advantage to our party, and a man whom to know is to detest.

In all the positions I have labored to place you, the emoluments and the honors have been divided between myself and Weed.

I have now to say that any support you may hereafter receive from me will be because it is necessary for the party, but not from personal considerations.

Yours, &c., HORACE GREELEY.

Who are your companions.—He that walketh with wise men shall be wise, but a companion of fools shall be as they.

It is said to be a property of the tree-frog that it acquires the color of whatever it adheres to for a short time. Thus, when found on growing corn, it is commonly of a dark green. If found on the white oak, it has the color peculiar to the tree. Just so it is with men.

You are now to choose and prefer as companions, and I certainly can tell you the color of the man who is in the society of the vulgar? Then you are already debased in your sentiments. Do you seek to be with the profane? In your heart you are like them. Are jesters and buffoons your choice friends? Who loves to laugh at a fool, and seek to be with him? Do you love and seek the society of the wise and good? Is your habit? Would you rather take the lowest seat among such than the highest among others? Then you have already learned to be good. You may not have made much progress, but even a good beginning is not to be despised. Hold on your way, and seek to be the companion of all that fear God. So you shall be wise for yourself, and wise for eternity.

FROM HAVANA.—New York, May 31.—Arrived, steamer St. Louis, from New Orleans, on the Havana, on the 27th. Sugars were active. No. 12 selling at 8 1/2 cts. Freight higher.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2d, 1860.

On yesterday the Senate passed the House postal deficiency bill, after first striking out the clauses for the restoration of the curtailed mail service and Isabel mail contract.

The House business was unimportant. There was a wordy collision between Messrs. Houston, of Alabama, and Train, of Massachusetts. The former subsequently apologized to the House for his unparliamentary conduct.

THE MAIL POUCH—FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.—St. Joseph, Mo., June 1st, 1860.

The missing mail pouch by the Pony Express has come to hand.

Major Ormsby, at the head of one hundred mounted troops, was caught in ambush by five hundred Indians near Pyramid Lake. After the fight they were scattered in every direction, and only forty-eight had returned alive. Among the killed were Major Ormsby, and a distinguished California lawyer named Meredith.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.—CAPE RACE, June 1st, 1860.

The steamship City of Baltimore passed this point with Liverpool dates to the 23d ult. Her news is important.

LATEST FROM SICILY.—Garibaldi had been successful, having defeated the royal troops in two engagements and invested Palermo. The Neapolitans had abandoned the provinces of Trapani and Palermo.

LUSCANY AND ROMÉ—WAR IMMINENT.—Garibaldi's partisans in Tuscany had made forays into the Papal Territory. A general war in Italy is believed to be inevitable.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.—New York, June 1st, 1860.

The steamship Vanderbilt at New York, brings Havre dates to the 23d ult.

The provinces of Trapani and Palermo, (Sicily) are in a state of insurrection.

There had been a conflict near Montefascione between the Pontifical gend'armes and a party of Garibaldians, in which the latter were defeated.

The Garibaldians attacked the Pope's Customs Guard at Onona; after plundering, retreating into Tuscany;—Papal forces were leaving Rome for the frontier.

LIVERPOOL, May 23d, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales for three days 19,000 bales. Market firm for good qualities. Quotations for inferior qualities are nominal. Flour is dull and quotations nominal. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn dull, and quotations unchanged. Rice firm. Rosin dull at 45 1/2. Spirits Turpentine dull at 34 1/2. Consols closed at 94 3/4 1/2.

ONE DAY LATER.

FARTHER POINT, June 4th, 1860.

The Nova Scotian was boarded off this place this morning by the news boat of the associated press. She brings market news one day later via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 24th, 1860.

Cotton.—Sales of the past two days were at steady rates. Breadstuffs have been dull but quotations firm. Wheat firm. Provisions dull.

Consols closed at 94 3/4 1/2. Bank rates have been reduced to four per cent.

It was in the reign of Henry VI. of England, and of James I. of Scotland, that the illustrious Percy, Earl of Northumberland, made a vow, and swore a great oath, that he would never marry a woman who was not a virgin. He kept his oath for three years, and then he married a woman who was not a virgin. He kept his oath for three years, and then he married a woman who was not a virgin.

The handiwork of the tessellated pavements that have been found lay buried nine feet under the flag stones before the dissection of the East India House. The central part of it, representing Bacchus on the Panther, is preserved in the library of the East India House.

Mr. Greeley's Letter.—The following is said to be a correct copy of Mr. Greeley's letter to Mr. Seward, which is so much talked about just now:

To the Hon. William H. Seward: Sir, I desire to say to you that the firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley is from this day dissolved, by the withdrawal of the junior member of the firm.

When I edited the *Jeffersonian*, at Albany, you and your friends acknowledged the effect of my labors in your cause, in elevating you to the office of Governor and United States Senator. For my labors in sustaining you I only received ten dollars a week to support my wife and child.

When the Governor of this State with great justice to you, and to the people, removed you from the office of Governor, you had full control of the federal patronage in this State, and I received no consideration at your hands. When General Taylor was elected President, you also had the principal disposition of the federal patronage, and in connection with Mr. Weed, you made Hugh Maxwell Collector of this port, a man who was never admitted to the confidence of the Whig party.

Instead of rewarding men who had faithfully adhered to Henry Clay and to you, such men as Zebulon R. Montgomery, and others, were appointed to the office of the Port; David A. Booke was made Naval Officer; William V. Brady, Postmaster; William H. Leroy, Navy Agent; Hiram Fuller, Naval Storekeeper; John Young Sub-Treasurer, and a man was selected for United States Marshal whom you know I cannot name.

You also had the principal disposition of the federal patronage in starting the Galway line of steam packets to benefit Ireland and yourself, no offer was made me of assistance or place.

Subsequently, it was understood by my friends that I should be the candidate of our party for Governor, and you were given; but, instead of supporting me, you and your friends nominated that trimmer and little-william Raymond for Lieutenant Governor, who was of no advantage to our party, and a man whom to know is to detest.

In all the positions I have labored to place you, the emoluments and the honors have been divided between myself and Weed.

I have now to say that any support you may hereafter receive from me will be because it is necessary for the party, but not from personal considerations.

Yours, &c., HORACE GREELEY.

Who are your companions.—He that walketh with wise men shall be wise, but a companion of fools shall be as they.

It is said to be a property of the tree-frog that it acquires the color of whatever it adheres to for a short time. Thus, when found on growing corn, it is commonly of a dark green. If found on the white oak, it has the color peculiar to the tree. Just so it is with men.

You are now to choose and prefer as companions, and I certainly can tell you the color of the man who is in the society of the vulgar? Then you are already debased in your sentiments. Do you seek to be with the profane? In your heart you are like them. Are jesters and buffoons your choice friends? Who loves to laugh at a fool, and seek to be with him? Do you love and seek the society of the wise and good? Is your habit? Would you rather take the lowest seat among such than the highest among others? Then you have already learned to be good. You may not have made much progress, but even a good beginning is not to be despised. Hold on your way, and seek to be the companion of all that fear God. So you shall be wise for yourself, and wise for eternity.

FROM HAVANA.—New York, May 31.—Arrived, steamer St. Louis, from New Orleans, on the Havana, on the 27th. Sugars were active. No. 12 selling at 8 1/2 cts. Freight higher.

As I sat to Mr. Peacock, Mr. Peacock said, I, it is said, no man's words over what can't be helped. Married folks don't ought to find fault with each other, for better or worse, and if they find it for worse, it don't make it better to go through the world grumbling. For my part I think it's a great deal better to make the best of folks, instead of the worst of 'em. If you see you remember the good in them, they feel kind of encouraged and keep growin' better and better, and if you look at the bad, why, they grow grumbly. As I sat to Mr. Peacock, Mr. Peacock said, I, it is said, no man's words over what can't be helped. Married folks don't ought to find fault with each other, for better or worse, and if they find it for worse, it don't make it better to go through the world grumbling. For my part I think it's a great deal better to make the best of folks, instead of the worst of 'em. If you see you remember the good in them, they feel kind of encouraged and keep growin' better and better, and if you look at the bad, why, they grow grumbly.

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